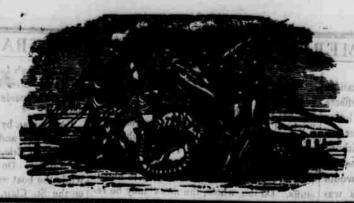
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ALERICA AND LERICAL STREET OF THE STREET OF

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A Family Dewspaper-Devoted to Politics, Atterature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

NEW SERIES VOL. 1. NO. 27.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

OLD SERIES VOL. 9. NO. 1.

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Habitaries, April 1, 1848—y

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(GF Another Silver Medal was awarded to C
(GF Another Silver Medal was awarded to C
(GF Another Silver Medal was awarded to C
the best Piano in the exhibition.

Again—at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute. Oct 1846, the first premium and medal was awarded to U. Meyer for his Pianos although it had been swarded at the exhibition of the year before, on the ground that he bad made at ill great er improvements in his instruments within the past 12 manchs.

Again—at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute, 1847, another Premium, was awarded to C. Meyer, for the best Piano in the exhibition At Boslow, at their last exhibition. Sept. 1847.

C. Meyer received the first silver Medal and hisplesma, for the best square Piano in the exhibition. These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lawer. Persont are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subspiriber.

Suphney, April 8, 1848.—

(From the Sherbrook (Canada) Gazette !

H. B. MASSER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE LOST GIRL FOUND. Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who last, returned to her home on the 31st, hav- having walked five miles in two hours, and ing been absent 21 days. A friend in Brompton has sent us a circumstantial account of her wanderings, of the efforts made in her behalf, and her return home, from which we condense the following statements:

It appears that on the 11th of August, in company with two friends, she went fishing on the North branch of Windsor brook: and that on attempting to return she became separated from her companions, tened, though sometimes when the sun diswho returned to her mother's, the widow Campbell, expecting to find her at home. Several of her neighbors searched for her during the night without success. The search was continued during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, by some 50 or 60 individuals, and although her tracks, and those of a dog which accompanied her discovered, no tidings of the girl were obtained.

A general sympathy for the afflicted wi-dow and her lost daughter was excited, and notwithstanding the busy season of the year, great numbers from Windsor and the neighboring townships of Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne, Durham, Oxford, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Stoke and Dudswell, turned out with provisions and implements for camping in the woods, in search of the female, which was kept up without intermission for about 14 days, when it was generally given up, under the impression that she must have died, either from starvation or the inclemency of the weather, it hav- any of their numerous trumpets and was not ing rained almost incessantly for nearly a

week of the time.
On the 31st her brother returned home from Massachusetts, and, with two or three others, renewed the search, but returned the second day, and found to their great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening previous.

On hearing of her return, our correspondent made a visit to widow Campbell, to hear from her daughter the story of her wanderings. She was found, as might be supposed, in a very weak and exhausted condition, but quite rational, as it seems she had been during the whole period of her absence. From her story the following particulars were gathered:

When first lost she went directly from homedown "Open Brooke," to a meadow, about a mile distant from where she left her ompanions, which she mistook for what is alled the "Ozias opening," a mile distant in the opposite direction. On Saturday ow the sun during the day. In the morncrossed the North branch, mistaking it for "Open Brooke," and travelled, frequently running, in a southeast direction, ther way home was due North) seven or eight miles, till she came to the great hay-meadow, in Windsor. There she spent the Sabbath night and on Monday morning directed her course to, and thence down, the South branch in

the great meadow. After this, she appears to have spent her time, except while she was searching food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the South branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the highlands and far down toward the junction of the two

or eight miles from home. For several days, by attempting to follow the sun, she travelled in a circle, finding herself at night near the place which she left in the morning. Although she often came across the tracks of large parties of men and their recently erected camps. and knew that multitudes of people were in search for her, she saw no living person and heard no sound of trumpet, or other noise, except the report of a gun as she lay by a brook, early on Thursday morning, the ixth day of her being lost. Thinking the gun to have been fired not more than a half a mile distant, she said she "screamed & ran" to the above place, whence she supposed the noise came, but found nothing. Early in the day, however, she came to the camp where this gun was fired, but not until its occupants had left to renew their search for her. This camp was about four miles from the great meadow where she spent the Sabbath previous. There she found a fire, dried her clothes, and found a patridge's gizzard, which she cooked and ate, and then lay down and slept, remain-

ing about 24 hours.

In her travels she came across several other camps, some of which she visited several times, particularly one where she found names cut upon trees, and another in which was a piece of white paper. Except three or four nights spent in these camps, she slept upon the ground, some-times making a bed of moss, and endeavoring to shelter herself from the drenching rains with spruce boughs. For the first two she suffered much from the cold, shivering all night, and sleeping but little. The last week she said she had got "toughened," and did not shiver. When first lost she had large trout, which was the only food she ate, except choke-cherries, the first week, and a part of this she gave to ber dog, which remained with her for a week, day and night. The cherries, which she ate greedily, swallowing the stones, the found inju-red her health, and for the last two weeks she lived upon cranberries, checkberries and wood sorrel. While the dog remained with

the South, towards the junction with the North branch, where it appeared she had been before, but could not ford the stream; and in the afternoon of Friday crossed the North, a little above its junction with the the South branch, and following down the

stream she found herself in the clearing near | onnce of gold a day I have this week seen was lost in the woods on the 11th of August | about a mile from her mother's at six o'clock probably ten miles during the day. Here she remained till the next day, when she was carried home and received by her friends almost as one raised from the dead. Her feet and ankles were very much swollen and lacerated, but, strange to sav, her calico gown was kept whole, with the exception of two small rents.

Respecting her feelings during her fast in the wilderness, says she was never frighappeared she felt disheartened, expecting to perish; and when she found, by not discovering any new tracks, that the people had given over searching for her, she was

greatly discouraged.
On the morning of Friday she was strongly inclined to give up, and lie down and die, but the hope of seeing her mother stimulated her to make one effort to reach home which proved successful. When visited she was suffering from feverish excitement and general derangement of the system, and greatly emaciated, with a feeble voice, but perfectly sane and collected.

It is somewhat remarkable that a young girl, (aged 17.) thinly clad, survived for 21 days, exposed as she was to such severe storms, with no food but wild berries. It is also very strange that she was so frequently on the tracks of those in search of her, sleeping in their camps, and endeavoring to follow their tracks home, yet did not hear seen by any of the hundreds of persons who were in search of her.

THE GOLD REGION. Mr. Elward Fitzgerold Beale, who has just

arrived from California, has furnished the Washington Union with the following partictry. The Union says:

His account of the extraordinary richness of the gold surface, and the excitement it has produced among all classes of people, inhabtants of the country and of the towns, among seamen and soldiers, are confirmed by letters from Commodore Jones and from Mr Larkin, the United States neval agent at Monterey, California. Mr. Beale states that the whalers had suspended their operationsthe captains permitting their seamen to go to the gold region, upon condition that every ounce of gold the seamen obtained should be morning, knowing that she was lost, and and having heard that lost persons might be guided by the sun, she undertook to fol- were being evacuated—mechanics, &c. going ing she directed her steps toward the East, had been suspended. It is fortunate that no such El Dorado is within striking distance of our office-although we hope that our wor, thy partner will be amply compensated for leaving us alone in our glory" for the rich El Dorado gold mines of Virginia.

> We lay before our readers the last letter of Mr. Larkin to the Secretary of the Navy. which he received from Mr. Beale, and for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the

II. S. AGENCY.

Monterey, California, July 1, 1848. Sir:-Since my last letter to you, writter in San Francisco, I have visited the 'Placer' or gold region of California, and found it all as it had been represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The part I visited was the south fork of the river American, which joins the Sacramento at Sutor's fort, or two miles from it. This river has its north and south forks, branching more than twenty miles from Fort Sutor. On these two forks there are over 1,000 people digging and washing for gold. On Bear creek and Hulo greek, branches of Feather river, many are now beginning to work. It is supposed that the banks and bottoms of all these small streams contain vast quantities of gold, and that the valleys between them are rich with the same metal. The people are now working at many places: some are eighty miles from others. The place I visited was about a league in extent; on this were about fifty tents: many have not even this covering. At one tent, belonging to eight single men, I remained two or three days. These men had two machines made in a day, from 80 to 100 feet, inch boards, and very roughly put together. Their form was something like a child's cradle, without the ends: at one end there was a moveable sieve or rack to wash down the dirt, and shake off the stones. Holes were made in the bottom of the machine to catch the gold this wash stopped, and this was scraped out hourly. These two machines gathered each day I was present three fourths to one pound each being three to four ounces of gold per man. These men had worked one week with tin pans; the last week with the machine. I saw the result of the first day's work of two brothers, (Americans;) one had seven dollars, the other eightytwo; they worked on the same five yards of land; one, however, worked less than the whole day. Their plan, like hundreds of others, was first with a pick and shovel, clear off two feet of the top earth, then put in a tin pan or wooden bowl a shovel of dirt, go into running water, hi the hand stir up the dirt and heave out the stones, until they have re-maining a spoonful of emery or black sand, containing one to five dollars. This can be her she constantly shared her food with him, but said she was glad when he left her as it was so much trouble to find him

done once or twice a day. Each day is causing some saving of labo by the improvements to the rough machines now in use. The day I left, some small companies of five to eight men had machines from which they anticipate five or six hundred dollars a day. There certainly must be at with the work on the different Placers several hundred down the Americans and others, who are cleaning one

Moore's mill. Thence directing her steps in Monterey a Californian, who shows four distinct climates. The state of vegetation, towards home, she reached Mr. McDale's, hundred dollars of gold from the labor of one, in connexion with some thermometrical obweek; much of it was the size of wheat. I servations made during the recent exploring myself weighed one piece from his bag, and expedition to California, will establish and many others, only went up to the gold re- of December, 1845, we crossed this Sierra, gions to see the place, borrowed tools, work- at latitude 39 deg, 17 min. 12 sec., at the ed a few days, and came home to show his labor, and take up brothers and cousins and provisions. Flour at the " Placer" is scarce Helvetic, and made observations at each base at \$16 per 100 pounds. At almost any price it must continue, as people are forsaking their fields. I do not think I am exaggerating in estimating the among of gold obtained on the rivers I have mentioned at ten thouand dollars a day for the last few days. There is every reason to believe the amount will not this season funless the washers are driven from their work by sickness) be any less. In this case the addition of workmen now joining the first ones, and the emigrants from the Atlantic States we shall have in October and December, will soon swell the value of California gold that will be washed out to an unheard-of value. Many who have seen the "Placer" think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think it would afford state of the atmosphere and of vegetation that work two or three years to many thousands of advancing spring; grass fresh and green, of people, and may for very many years, as I four to eight inches high; vernal plants in cannot calculate the extent of country having bloom; the air soft; and all the streams free gold. The working of quicksilver mines, from ice. Thus December, on one side of like every thing else, is stopped; three-fourths the mountain, was winter; on the other it of the houses in the town of San Francisco was spring. are shut up. Houses in Monterey are being closed this week; the volunteer companies of Sonoma and San Francisco have lost several men by desetion. Under the present excitement, a ship-of-war or any vessel lying at the existence of which was advanced as a men. In that town there is hardly a mechanic remaining. I expect the same in ulars about the gold discoveries in that coun- Monterey in two weeks. Both newspapers have stopped. All or nearly all the hotels are shut up. One of my clerks who received \$500 and, now receives in his store near New Halvetia (Sutor's Fort,) \$100 per month ; my others are fast closing their books to leave me. In fact, I find myself, or shall this month, without a clerk, carpenter, or servan', and all my houses, formerly rented, given up to me. In two weeks Monterey ple; and of these parts the Mormons have will be nearly without inhabitants.

I am, with much respect, THOMAS O. LARKIN. Com. Thos. AP C. JONES We have seen specimens of the California gold. As far as we have seen, it does not appear in large lumps, such as was found the \$550. Indeed, the largest piece said to have been found does not exceed an ounce. The specimen we have seen is in minute pieces. very much resembling the scales of a small

[From the Weekly Union.] Since reading Mr. Wiley's speech we have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of Col. Freemont's "Geographical Memoir upon Upper California, in illustration of the Map of Oregon and California." Twenty thousand of each have been ordered by the Senate to be printed. It bespeaks the wonted industry and sagacity of this enterprising man. It comprises 67 pages, and is only the avant ourier of the larger work which is in his contemplation. This memoir is itself very nteresting, and shows us the peculiarities beauties, and value of Upper California. The naritime portion of the country is said to be even superior in soil and climate to those of with making a few extracts:

SIERRA NEVADA. This Sierra is part of the great mountain range, which under different names and with different elevations, but with much uniformity of direction and general proximity to the coast, extends from the pennisula of California to Russian America, and without a gap in the distance through which the water of the Rocky mountains could reach the Pacific ocean, except at the two places where the Columbia and Frazer's river respectively find their passage. This great range is remarkable for its length, its proximity, and parallel ism to the sea coast, its great elevation, often more lofty than the Rocky mountains, and its many grand volcanie peaks, reaching high into the region of perpetual snow. Rising singly, like pyramids, from heavily timbered plateaux, to the height of fourteen and seventeen thousand feet above the sea, these snowy peaks constitute the characterizing feature of the range, and distinguish it from the Rocky mountains, and all others on our part of the continent.

That part of this range which traverses the Alta California, is called the Nevada, (snow) mountain,)-a name in itse f implying a great elevation, as it is only applied, in Spanish geography, to the mountains whose summit penetrate to regions of perpetual snow. It is a grand feature of California, and a domina ting one, and must be well understood before the structure of the country and the character of its different divisions can be comprehend ed. It divides California into two parts, and exercises a decided influence on the climate soil, and productions of each. Stretching a long the coast, and at the general distance of 150 miles from it, this great mountain wall receives the warm winds, charged with vapor, which sweeps across the Pacific ocean, precipitates their accumulated moisture is fertilizing rains and snows upon its western flank, and leaves cold and dry winds to pas on the east Hence the characteristic differences of the two regions-mildness, fertility and a superb vegetable kingdom on one side comparative barranness and cold on the

The two sills of the Sierra exhibit two | MORRIS LONGSTRETH'S ADDRESS ON Afound the weight an even ounce. He, like illustrate this difference. In the beginning present usual emigrant pass, at the head of the Salmon Trout river, 40 miles north of New and in the same latitude, to determine the respective temperatures; the two bases being respectively, the western about 500, and the eastern about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the Pess 7,200 feet .- The mean results of the observations were, on the eastern side, at sonrise, 9 deg; at noon, 44 deg; at sunset 30 deg.; the state of vegetation and the appearance of the country being at the same time (second week of December) that of confirmed winter: the rivers frozen oversnow on the ridges, annual plants dead, grass dry, and decidnous trees stripped of their foliage. At the restern base, the mean temperature during a corresponding week was, at sunrise 29 deg., and at sunset 52 deg.; the

East of the Sierra Nevada, and between it and the Rocky mountains, is that anomalous feature in our continent, the GREAT BASIN, anchor in San Francisco would lose many theory after the second expedition, and is now established as a geographical fact .- It is a singular feature; a basin of some five hundred miles diameter every way, between four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, shut in all around by mountains, with its own system of lakes and rivers, and having no connexion whatever with the sea. Partly arid and sparsely inhabited, the general character of the GREAT BASIS is that of a desert, but with great exceptions, there being many parts of it very fit for a civilized peolately established themselves in one of the largest and best .- Mountain is the predominating structure of the interior of the basin, with plains between -the mountains wooded and watered, the plains arid and sterile. The interior mountains conform to the law which governs the course of the Rocky moutains and that model of travellers, Baron Hemboldt north and south, and presents a very uniform labors equal those of France and England character of abruptness, rising suddenly from combined, all vindicate her titles to the resa narrow base of ten to twenty miles, and at- pect and gratitude of mankind. taining an elevation of two to five thousand feet above the level of the country. They by her conquests and emigration, scattered are grassy and wooded, showing snow on their summit peaks during the greater part equally to Germany, that Franks, Goths, of the year, and affording small streams of water from five to fifty feet wide, which lose themselves, some in lakes, some in the dry And though Germany dwells at present in plains, and some in the belt of alluvial soil at the base; for these mountains have very uniformly this belt of alluvion, the wash and abrasion of their sides, rich in excellent grass, fertile, and light and loose enough to absorb small streams. Between these mountains are the arid plains which receive and deserve the name of desert .- Such is the general struc- ther for glory, than to the people, who in a ture of the interior of the Great Rasin, more remote age, extorted the praises of Cosar, as Asiatic than American in its character, and much resembling the elevated region between the boasted Italy. We must content ourselves the Caspian sea and northern Persia. The rim of this basin is massive ranges of mountains, of which the Sierra Nevada on the west vania, and surely no man who has travelled and the Wac-satch and Timpanogos chains on the east, are the most conspicuous. On the north, it is separated from the waters of

> usually found at their base. Here is a delicions little song, from an old poet. Read it, girls, and act occordingly. Tis leap year, recollect!-

> > SONG.

tainous ranges, of which the existence has

been only recently determined. Snow a-

ounds on them all; on some, in their loftier

parts, the whole year, with wood and grass;

nounting to considerable rivers, flowing in-

wards, and forming lakes or sinking in the

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, Old time is still a flying; And this same flower that smiles to-day, To morrow may be dying. The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,

The higher he's a-getting, The sooner will his race be run And nearer he's to setting. That age is best which is the first,

When youth and blood are warmer: But being spent, the worst Times will succeed the former Then be not coy, but use your time, And while ye may, go marry;

For having lost but once your prime,

You may forever tarry. A CLIENT'S GRATITUTE .- O'Connell had obtained an acquittal for one of his clients; the fellow's joy knew no bour is "Och, counsellor," said he, "I've r way here to show you my gratitude! but I wish't I saw you knocked down in my own parish, and maybe I would' at bring a faction to the res-

"THAT Sra, is the Spirit of the Press," said Mrs. Bigelow, as she han'ted a mug of cider to her neighbor, Mr. Brown.

In the month of January, 1847, Judge LONGSTRETH, the present Democratic candidate for Governor, by invitation, delivered an Address to the Jeffersonville Agricultural Association, of Montgomery county. It was published at the time, and elicited the highest praise from all who had the pleasure of its perusal. As the judge is himself a practical Farmer, he is well versed in the subject of which he treats, and his Address contains a collection of the most valuable information to the hardy tiller of the soil.

The pleasant and desirable occupation the Farmer, is thus happily alluded to: "Pre-eminently honorable, therefore, because pre-eminently useful, is the life of the honest Farmer; and if he ever should be tempted to repine at his lot, and covet the luxuries of city life, let him beware of the thorn that lies concealed under the gaudy exterior of fushion, and of the vices that lurk in the precints and purificus of our cities. Of the vicissitudes of mercaptile affairs, I can speak with the advantage of much personal experience in earlier life; and may safely say of my own knowledge that of every ten individuals, who devote themselves to comthan one is eventually successful. Let him remember on the other hand, that in the refined, but highly artificial state of society in our cities, our most eminent citizens propose to themselves, as the appropriate reward for editorial, legal and medical ability, artistic merit, and mercantile success, an evening of existence, devoted to the innocent, natural and pure enjoyment of life in the country."

The following allusion to our GERMAN farming population, will be read with interest by that large class in this community:

"It must be a source of high gratification to the German population of Pennsylvania that in the career of experimental and scientific agriculture, their father-land is in advance of the other nations of the world. Ignorance and egotism have too long withheld from Germany the homage due to the highest order of intellect; and a persevering industry. unparalleled by any other people; and in addressing an audience many of whom claim that country for their Fatherland, it may be pardonable to advert to her titles to respect,

In agriculture: Liebeg, Ther and Burger, In poetry; Goethe, Schiller and Clopstock. In History and Antiquities: Niebahr, Hec-

ren. Hurter, and the brothers Schlege,

She also, from remote periods of antiquity. far and wide the seeds of liberty, and it is Lombards, and the Saxons of England, owe the spirit and substance of free institutions. apparent apathy, yet we have reason to believe that the intelligence of that land is silently preparing for a bloodless revolution. The emigrants from no other country slide with more alacrity and case into their duties as citizens of this republic.

In military exploits we need look no furthey have in our own times, those of Napo-

But it is as Farmers, that we desire to speak of the German population of Pennsyland observed, can doubt that in the particular line of farming which seems most congenial to their habits, viz: the production of the Columbia by a branch of the Rocky moun- wheat, they are surpassed by none. It may be remarked that they follow this up by their their skill as millers, and persevering to the end, we find them established in our towns and cities, as bakers, to the exclusion of all with copious streams of water, sometimes a- competition.

Among the many disparaging stories current with a class who measure all by their own sands. Belts or benches of good alluvion are puny standard, was one some years ago, which attributed to Pennsylvania a tendency to Agratianism. An eminent jurist of a neighboring State, who yet survives to do honor to his country, listened to these charges, and at length decided to become personally acquainted with a people from whom such evils were expected. I met him on his return from a tour through one of the richest agricultural districts of the State; perfectly relieved from his apprehensions and amused at his own credulity. 'Sir,' said he, I fear no political danger from a population with such wives and children; with such barns houses, and lands, and with the habits of perservering industry, peculiar to your German

> A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON .- My dear friends: There are three things that I very much wonder at. The first is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brickbats and clubs into fruit trees, to knock down fruit; if they would only let it alone it would fall itself. The second is that men should go to war and kill, one another: if they would only let one another alone they would die themselves; and the third and last thing which I wonder at, is that young men should be so unwise as to go after young women, for if they would stay at home the young women would come after them.

A DEFINITION,-Lorenzo Dow defined a death-bed repentance to be burning out the candle of life in the service of the devil, and blowing the saud in the Lord's face.

[From the New York Atlas.] A military officer with whom we have ong been intimate, relates two inciden's connected with Crowhan's gallant defence of Fort Stevenson-one which affords a strong positive, the other a stronger negative proof, of the above quoted adage.

As the British and the Indians, in their previous military operations, had violated their pledge and the usage of civilized warfare, by wantonly murdering their prisoners, the number of Croghan's little band, (only 100 strong with a single 6 pounder, and surrounded by about 600 British troops, and twice that number of I dians.) had mutually agreed to stand their ground to the last, and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

When all was ready the British Commander sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to treat for the surrender of the Fort. Croghan pointing to him as he approached, exclaimed

"It will not do to let them enter here and see our weakness, who will volunteer to meet him ?"

And it was pretty certain that whoever should leave the Fort on such a mission would be murdered by the dastard foe; there was a merce, under the credit system, not more brief pause-when Ensign Shipp replied:-"I will upon one condition."

"What is it ?" asked the Captain. "Pledge me your word, as an officer and a man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will

fire it off the moment you see me raise my

hand." The pledge was given and Shipp went

To all the arguments and persuasions of the enemy, his unvarying reply was: "I am instructed to say that we defend the

Soon the Indians began to surround him One clutched his epaulette, another his sword. Shipp, who was a man of Herculean frame, released himself by a powerful effort, and turning to the envoy, cooly said :

"Sir, I have not put myself under the proection of your flag of truce without knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun," said he, pointing to their solitary six pounder, cit is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander, that it shall be fired at me the instant I give him the signal.-Therefore, restrain these men and respect the laws of war, or you shall instant-

ly accompany me to the other world." This was enough. Shipp was no more molested, he returned to his comrades in safety, fought out the desperate action that ensued, and obtained promotion for his bravery.

The counter instance referred to at the read of our paragraph, was told as follows: After the British and Indians had withdrawn, Croghan missed one man, (only one) who had belonged to his little band, and all efforts for his discovery, were for some time unsuccessful. At length his temains were discovered in the garret of one of the block houses where he had crept for safety, and was cut in two by a cannon ball.

All the rest, considering their chances of

ife not worth a thought, had only sought to

do their duty, and escaped alive, frottl, per-

haps the most desperate fight on record. The

only man who was killed happened to be the

FATTENING PIGS ON PARSNIPS .- A corres-

pondent has written to inquire "whether we

know by our own experience the quality of

the parsnip for feeding and fattening pigs ?"

In answer, we beg leave to state, that at our

farm at Catlands Ringmer, we have been in

the habit of employing parsnips for that pur-

pose for some time. Upon reference to our

books we find that on the 11th of October,

1847, we put up two shoats of eleven weeks

old, and fed them on skim milk and parsnips

for three months, when they were killed,

weighing two hundred and thirty-one and

two hundred and thirty-eight pounds. They

were well fattened. firm in flesh, and the

meat of excellent flavor. The quantity of

parsnips consumed by them was nine bushels

REMARKS .- We have often wondered that

to account is made of this valuable root. All

the world is alive to the value of the carrot;

while this rich esculent is entirely overlook-

ed. That the parsnip contains, more sac-

charine matter than the carrot, or even any

of the beets, we are satisfied. A very excel-

lept wine is made of it, which we venture to

assert cannot be made from any other of the

whole root crop. Its estimation as an edible

for the table also tells in its favor. And a

herd of hogs turned into a field containing

bagas, beets, carrots, and parsnips, would not

be long in settling the question which they

liked best ; and as they cannot read the Ge-

nese Farmer, and are not influenced by any

of our blundering theories, and trust alone to experience and that unerring guide that

nature has provided them in the place of rea-

son, we are disposed to give them the credit

of being very capable judges very .- Ge-

FREDERICK JEROME.—The Common Coun-

cil of the city of New York has voted to con-

each .- [Sussex (Eng.) Express.

only man who proved himself a coward.

and materials.

Agency for the Manufacturer of Glaziers Dia main streams, never being more than seven Philadelphia, April 1, 1848-y

Can save from 15 to 25 per Cent. Br serchasing their OIL CLOTHS direct

Have appeared a Warehouse, No 135 North Third PHILADELPHIA, where they will always keep on hand a complet of Potent Elastic Corcoge O.

Cliffs 28. 36. 40, 48 and 51 inches wide. Figured, Painted, and Plain on the inside, on Muslin Drilling and Linen. Tuble Oil Clorks of the most desirable patterns. 36, 40, 46 and 54 inches wide. Floor Oil Clorks, from 28 inches to 21 feet wide. well seasoned, and the newest style. parent Window Shades. Carpets, &c All good Warranted. Phila. May 27, 1848-3m

BE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE-BRATED PRE IUW ROSE WOOD PIANOS.

Music in this and other cities
For ignations of tone, touch and keeping is tone upon Concert pitch, they cannot be suchassed by either American or European Pianos.
Suffice it to say that Madame Castellan. W. V. Wallace. Vieux Temps, and his sister, the celebrated Pianist, and many others of the most distinguished performers, have given these instruments preference over all others.

They have also received the first notice of the three last Exhibitions, and the last Silver Medal by the Franklin Institute in 1843, was awarded to them, which, with other premiums from the same source, may be seen at the Ware-room No. 52 south Fourth st.

W Another Silver Medal was awarded to C. Meyer, by the Franklin Institute, Oct 1845 for

Sunbary, April 0, 1848 -

fer the freedom of the city, in a gold box, upon Frederick Jerome, the heroic seaman, through whose instrumentality numbers of lives were saved from the burning Ocean Monarch. Jeromo has made New York his home for eight or nine years, and has in that city a wife and children. It is a fact worthy of remembrance, that this intrepid man saved the lives of about one hundred individuals at the time the packet ship "Henry Clay" was

ofpended, 31 orka to pala 71 T18.58 and I midt Show boos yo